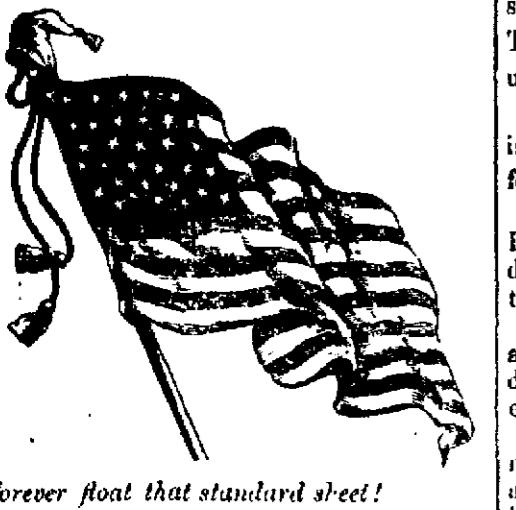


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, July 9, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but fails before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Next Battle.

The rebel general, J. L. Linton, is encamped at Bunker Hill, seven miles from Martinsburg, with 20,000 men which he is fortifying. Gen. Patterson is at Martinsburg. If the Washington troops have arrived, he has about 20,000 men. The rebels will probably wait to be attacked. Gen. McClellan must be near, and the battle of Bunker Hill may be delayed for his arrival.

Peace Proposition.

It appears by the news from Washington that a flag of truce has been sent there by a Col. Taylor from the rebels, with propositions for peace. It is supposed that it was originated by a visit of Hon. Henry May, the newly elected member of congress from Baltimore, who went on a mission on his own account to Richmond. Of course if the rebels lay down their arms and surrender their leaders for punishment, the flag of truce may effect something, but not otherwise. It is evident that the rebels are growing fearful of the certain doom that stares them in the face, and that their confidence in success is lost. The Baltimore American says, Mr. Vallandigham declares that he knows that Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union. We suppose any thief would do the same thing when overpowered and about to be punished. Jeff. Davis cannot remain in the Union alive.

SPEAKER GROW, in his speech in the house after his election, among other things said—"not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen." This was received by an outburst of applause, which indicated the temper of the members, and the crowd. It is evident that congress, the executive and the people, are in accord in relation to the manner of conducting the present war, and the object to be accomplished. The constitution will be maintained over every foot of the soil of the whole country, no matter what it may cost in blood and treasure.

The Milwaukee News has changed proprietors and editors. Sharpstein & Lathrop have again taken the management of it. The salutary of the editor promises a cordial support of the government in the prosecution of the war.

GEN. FREMENT'S WAR PURCHASES.—When in England, Gen. Frement is said to have purchased arms and accoutrements for 10,000 men. His contract reaches \$250,000. The first purchase he made reached \$75,000, and, what is curious, they were Enfield rifles, bombs, percussion caps and other articles belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the papal army, but on account of the defeat of Lamoriere, had, it is said, never been delivered.

THE HUMAN CONTRABAND AT FORT PICKENS.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Fort Pickens, which contains the following:

Almost every night a negro or two escape from the rebel tanks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa island. He said he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my brethren obor dere only knew this, how quick day would come."

A correspondent writing from western Virginia says:

Although I do not perceive what else could be done with this class of prisoners, I must confess that their capture, trial, death and immediate release, seems fair. Considering the number of oaths administered to sentimental rebels in this county, (Upshur,) this may be considered as the "cussedest" place in western Virginia.

Gov. Wise is at Charleston, in the Kanawha valley with his son, at the head of Virginia troops. Arrangements have been made in Ohio to bag both of them.

THE 3D AND 4TH CALLED FOR.—Last Saturday night Gov. Randall received a dispatch directing the 3d and 4th Wisconsin regiments to proceed immediately to Williamsport by way of Elmira and Chambersburg and report to Maj. Gen. Patterson. —Madison Argus.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE WILLIAMSPORT FIGHT.—Of the Wisconsin regiment, only two appear to have been killed.—Geo. Drake of the Milwaukee company, and a man of Capt. Mitchell's Milwaukee company; and the following wounded: W. A. Matthews of Company G; F. W. Bowe of same company; John DeHaas of same company; John Green of Company K; Fred Bonner of Company G, not severely; and W. S. Ehrn of Company H, kicked by a horse while attempting to get into the engagement.

A private dispatch from L. J. Dixon, surgeon, at Hagerstown, says Fred Hutching is wounded, but will be about in a few days.

—Madison Patriot.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Congressional Proceedings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Commercial's special.—There are thirty-four complete regiments of federal troops ready to march at an hour's notice.

It is now proposed to modify the present tariff so that it shall yield a revenue of one hundred millions annually.

The second Rhode Island battery left Washington to-day—destination secret.

The post master general has established a daily mail between here and Martinsburg.

It is understood that all the regiments in this city now will be ordered to Virginia immediately.

Six regiments have already left here for Martinsburg.

The heat is intense.

Congress will devote to-morrow to envoys on Douglas.

Horse.—The following are the committees of this body:

Foreign Affairs—Crittenden, Cox, White of Ind., Burnham, Thomas of Md., Pownall, Fisher.

Revolutionary Pensions—Van Winkle, Blair of Pa., Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pa., Steele of N. Y., Granger, Low.

Invalid Pensions—by, Scranton, Logan, Garrison, Cutler, Wally, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Murray, Hale, Van Horn, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beman.

Patents—Dunn, Rice of Me., Johnson, Baker, Noble.

Elections—Davis, Campbell, Voorhees, McKeon, Loomis, Baxter, Kelley, Brown, Menzies.

Ways and Means—Stevens, Morrill of Vt., Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland, Stratton.

On Claims—Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hale, Noel, Buel, Webster, Wallace.

Commerce—Washburn of Ill., Elliott, Ward, Nixon, Babbitt, Gurley, Rollins of Mo., Headly, Sheffield.

Public Lands—Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Sloan, Trumbull, Vandevere, Kelley, of Mich., Field, Woodward.

Post Office—Morrill of Maine, Winslow, Bland, Vibbard, Trowbridge, Norton.

District of Columbia—Conkling, Delavan, Burnett, Ashley, Talbot, Frencher, Rollins of N. H., Davis, Upton.

By request Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on committee on the judiciary. Buettner on District Columbia, Col. Curtis on military affairs, Kelley on elections, Wyckliffe on accounts, because of physical inability.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious states. Referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill to repeat the tariff of 1851 and restore that of 1857. Referred to committee on ways and means.

While we are in favor of every one of the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy, we do not think their introduction at this time judicious.

The following are some further proceedings of the house on the 8th:

A bill was introduced increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 per month from May 1st, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expense of the government.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the speaker to ascertain and report what contracts have been made by any of the departments for any articles furnished for the use of the government without advertising for proposals as required by statute; also, to report the names of parties to whom contracts have been given, the compensation and terms thereof; also, when, upon the contracts, were received, if the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, and the reason therefor; also, whether the contracts as let are in accordance with the specifications inviting the proposals, and if with any alterations, the reason for the same; also, whether any person or persons have any interest in the contracts thus made and awarded other than the contractors; and that the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

On motion of Mr. Upton, it was resolved that the secretary of war be directed to instruct the officers of the army of the United States taking prisoners and releasing them upon their oath of allegiance to report their names and residences.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing representation after this convention.

Mr. Conklin presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, relative to the defense of that harbor.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution which was adopted, that the house, during the present extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and the government and financial affairs connected therewith, and that all bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the proper committee, to be considered at the next regular session of congress.

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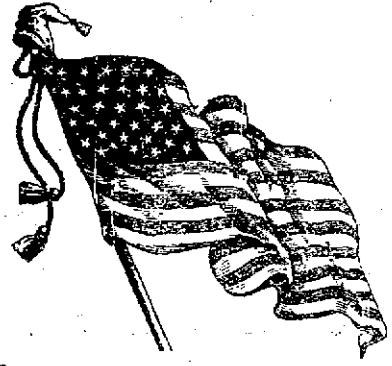
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A Peace Proposition.

It appears by the news from Washington that a flag of truce has been sent there by a Col. Taylor from the rebels, with propositions for peace. It is supposed that it was originated by a visit of Hon. Henry May, the newly elected member of congress from Baltimore, who went on a mission to his own account to Richmond. Of course if the rebels lay down their arms and surrender their leaders for punishment, the flag of truce may effect something, but not otherwise. It is evident that the rebels are growing fearful of the certain doom that stares them in the face, and that their confidence in success is lost. The Baltimore American says, Mr. Vallandigham declares that he knows that Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union. We suppose any thief would do the same thing when overpowered and about to be punished. Jeff. Davis cannot remain in the Union alive.

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THE HUMAN CONTRABAND AT FORT PICKENS.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Fort Pickens, which contains the following:

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa island. He said he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now come will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, my bread'er oba' dere only knew this, how quick dey would come."

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MISSOURI WHEAT.—A Bucneville correspondent writes to the St. Louis Democrat, under date of June 27:

Very nearly all the wheat in this section has been cut, and the yield is more than any previous harvest, notwithstanding the heat and dry raised about the army worm, cherries, peaches, and indeed all kinds of fruit are coming in bountifully.

AN EXILE IN GEN. LYON'S CAMP.—While Gen. Lyon was in camp at Boonville, his brother unexpectedly made his appearance there. A correspondent says:

Among the visitors in camp to-day is a relative of Gen. Lyon, from the northern part of Mississippi, whence he escaped some seven weeks since, leaving about \$10,000 worth of property in the hands of the rebels, who had notified him to join the southern army or take the consequences.

His journey was made mostly by night, until reaching the border where it was safe to cross Union sentiments.

A soldier of the 79th New York regiment, stationed at Georgetown, was returning one night to camp, and on being challenged by the sentry, "Who goes there?" answered in jest, "A secessionist." The sentry fired instantly, and the unlucky joker fell mortally wounded.

A private dispatch from L. J. Dixon, surgeon, at Hagerstown, says Fred Hutching is wounded, but will be about in a few days.

—Madison Patriot.

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It is understood that all the regiments in this city now will be ordered to Virginia immediately.

Six regiments have already left here for Martinsburg.

The heat is intense.

Congress will devote to-morrow to debates showing his sympathy with the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable.

The action of the house was probably based partly upon the consideration that there is now no time to attend to these matters, and upon the ground that the administration asked for no legislation upon them.

The administration will be held responsible for its acts in regard to such appointments as that of Emory, and in relation to the fugitive slave law in the seceded states during the war.

We desire the repeal of this law, but can wait till a regular session; and we have not the slightest idea that our soldiers will be required to return fugitive slaves. It is a grave and important question and requires time for its consideration. While the war lasts let the laws of war decide what shall be done with the slaves in the rebel states. We are well content with the working of Butler's contraband policy.—Let the discussion of all such questions be postponed, that congress may do its duty quickly in strengthening the bands of the President in providing ample means to crush the rebellion in the shortest time possible. That is the first and only question in order at this time. The house having adopted a resolution that it will only consider such measures, as this extraordinary session, as relate to naval, military and financial matters connected with the war, let it confine itself strictly to those duties, and adjourn as soon as possible.

While we are in favor of every one of the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy, we do not think their introduction at this time judicious.

The following are some further proceedings on the house on the 8th:

A bill was introduced increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 per month from May 1st, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expenses of the government.

The following resolution was offered:

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On motion of Mr. Upton, it was resolved that the secretary of war be directed to instruct the officers of the army of the United States taking prisoners and releasing them upon their oath of allegiance to report their names and residences.

On motion of Mr. Loomis it was resolved that the committee on judiciary be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding any office whatever, either civil or military, under or to government of any state, or of the so-called confederate states of America, who have taken up, or who shall hereafter take up, arms against the government.

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How Col. TOMPINKS' HORSE WAS SHOT.—Col. Tompkins, of the New York second, had a, very fine, horse, valued at six hundred dollars. He trained him to obey every military command as prompt as an old veteran. At the word "halt," he would stop instantly; at "forward march," he would start as though instigated by a sharp spur.

The other evening the colonel rode him out a short distance from Washington, and left him in charge of a small boy; he got loose from him and strayed toward a sentinel, who cried "halt"; the horse stopped, and the sentinel cried, "Who goes there?" Hearing no answer, he fired, and shot the horse in the heart.

LARGE RAY OF LOCA.—Robert Ross, of Nilesville, Clark county, on Black river, leaves to-day with a raft of fine logs sealing 700,000 feet, contracted to Messrs. Keeter & Skinner of Moline, Ill., at \$6.50 delivered here. They are running expenses from here to Moline. This is the largest raft of logs that was ever run to Black river. The value of the raft is \$4,550. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black river.—*La Crosse Republican.*

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, July 8.

Com. Pendergast has gone southward with the Roanoke and Cumberland. The daylight will sail to-morrow. The Roanoke will probably become the flag ship of the West India squadron.

The Quaker City was ordered up to Old Point early this morning to participate in the contemplated attack on Sewall's Point, including a frigate and several gun boats. There was in Hampton Roads, this morning, a force of 200 guns and 3,500 men.

Two deserters from the confederate gun boat arrived here. They report that there are only 15,000 troops in Richmond and the same number posted at James River.

They also say the situation of the rebels is desperate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Congress made little progress to-day.

Chief importance attaches to the fact that the house has determined to confine its action, during the extra session, to military, financial and judicial matters growing out of the war. Mr. Burnett's proposal to add to the consideration of measures looking to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties, was completely rejected without a division of the house. Mr. Lovejoy's series of resolutions recommending the repeal of the fugitive slave law, Major Emory's return, and condemning the capture or return of fugitive slaves by the U. S. troops, was defeated by a vote of 87 to 62. The Illinois republican members voted for it, and the democrats against it. A general bank suspension law was introduced, but it probably cannot pass this session.

There is considerable opposition to the propriety of confining the property of leading secessionists, for the government revenues.

Secretary Chase suggests this in his report,

and bills have been introduced both in the senate and house.

The proposition may possibly succeed, as it surely ought to.

Mr. Fiske, of Illinois, introduced resolutions to-day, which provoked much merriment.

He proposed to strengthen the hands of the executive by abolishing all political distinctions, praising the administration, and declaring it a solemn and christian duty to offer the olive branch of peace to the misguided people of the disloyal states.

The resolutions were declared out of order, under the rule restricting the business proposed to the rule of the business.

They also say the situation of the rebels is desperate.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Considerable excitement was created this afternoon by a report that the Home Guard and State Guard of Bardstown had had an encounter. The story was: The surveyor of Louisville had directed an agent to stop at Bardstown certain wagons with goods to be sent by the first shell from Perkins' battery, exploding in the midst of the cavalry.

The effect was terrific, and occasioned a scampering, which was the beginning of the eminence retreat.

Gov. Harris on the 6th issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the confederate army. Southern papers contain no news.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Flour receipts 14,524 bbls. Market without important change. Sales 12,000 bbls.

3,654,75 super state, 432,20 extra state,

3,603,65 super western, 3,304,30 common to medium extra western.

Wheat rec'd 90,278 bu. Market steady, fair export demand. Sales 9,500 bu. 83,92 good and prime Milwaukee club, 92,94 amber Iowa, 70,75 Chicago spring.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, and tending upward. Sales 10,000 bu. 70,80 Nos. 2 and 1 in store, and 81,83 for milling delivered.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Stocks higher and firmer, money and exchange unchanged. Missouri's 40¢. U. S. 5¢. 71. U. S. 6¢. 81. Coupons 58¢.—

New York 7¢. Virginia 5¢. North Carolina 53¢. California 7¢. 85¢.

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Wheat rec'd 90,278 bu. Market steady, fair export demand. Sales 9,500 bu. 83,92 good and prime Milwaukee club, 92,94 amber Iowa, 70,75 Chicago spring.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm, and tending upward. Sales 10,000 bu. 70,80 Nos. 2 and 1 in store, and 81,83 for milling delivered.

NEW YORK, July 9.

Stocks higher and firmer, money and exchange unchanged. Missouri's 40¢. U. S. 5¢. 71. U. S. 6¢. 81. Coupons 58¢.—

New York 7¢. Virginia 5¢. North Carolina 53¢. California 7¢. 85¢.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.
Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th,
Arrive, Class, Depart
Chicago, through, 12:30 P.M. 6:45 A.M. 7:10 A.M.
way, 12:30 P.M. 6:45 A.M. 7:10 A.M.
Milwaukee, through, 8:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M.
way, 8:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, 10:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.
Monroe, 4:00 P.M. 9:10 A.M. 9:40 A.M.
Beloit, Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul, departs Saturday at 7 A.M., arrives Monday and Friday at 1 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

County Board of Equalization.

TUESDAY, July 9th.
Board met pursuant to adjournment.
The committee appointed to prepare a basis of equalization not being ready to report, the board, on motion of Mr. Kirkpatrick, adjourned to 3 o'clock P.M.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced the following resolution to the chair, "Ice Cream," which the chair declared out of order.

THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

Board met, and the minutes of yesterday were read.

John Hackett, 4th ward of Beloit, and Jonathan Corey of Center took their seats and were sworn in.

The committee on a basis of equalization submitted the following report as the equalized valuation of the several towns and villages of the county:

TOWNS.

Avon	\$177,928
Bradford	380,766
Beloit	328,202
Clinton	392,683
Centre	380,309
Fulton	355,104
Harmony	417,558
Janesville	389,300
Johnstown	394,077
La Prairie	388,196
Lima	276,276
Magnolia	317,702
Milton	371,603
Newark	230,330
Plymouth	257,083
Porter	339,835
Rock	374,559
Spring Valley	296,621
Turtle	399,780
Union	335,505

VILLAGES.

In Avon	\$2,920
Clinton	20,460
Fulton	30,320
Milton	4,470
Plymouth	12,380
Porter	15,983
Rock	3,036
Spring Valley	7,943
Turtle	26,745
Union	27,339

CITIES.

Beloit.....\$1,000,000

Janesville.....1,850,000

The committee reduced the assessment of Beloit \$16,820, and raised Janesville \$71,366.

The whole number of acres in the county is 441,280, and the total valuation \$6,833,967. Average per acre, \$15,486.

The board is in session as we go to press.

A DESIRABLE CHANCE.—The committee to receive propositions for the sale of the interest of the city in the old school house lot corner of Jackson and School street, is Messrs. Shelton, Smith, Tallman and Barnes.

The lot is one of the most desirable in the city, and propositions should be made prior to the next meeting of the council next Thursday evening, as the committee intend to report at that time.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 27 and 28, in the 9th circuit, were argued yesterday.

GONE TO THE WAR.—A correspondent of the Madison Journal says—"Three ladies from Janesville accompany the regiment, one being the wife of a corporal in Capt. Ely's company, and the others her sisters. They encamp on the tented field, the same as the men, and this morning are busy getting breakfast, over a cook stove. I have considerable doubt whether the country requires this much of women, however patriotic they may be. In case of an engagement, they would be sadly in the way."

We presume the corporal here referred to is W. C. Smith.

McKEY & BRO.—For a new advertisement of this leading house see the local page.

NOTICE.—The regular meeting of Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. will be held at their rooms, Thursday evening, July 11th, at 8 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

J. H. SCHAFFNER.

Surely.

A HEALTHY CHANGE.—The Milwaukee News has got back into the hands of Messrs. Sharpstein & Lthrop. This change dispossesses Barish Brown, and is in all respects a great improvement in the management of the paper.

COL. COON COMING HOME.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Madison Journal, writing from the seat of war, that Col. Coon has been deputed by the war department to service in connection with the mustering in of the remaining regiments in Wisconsin, and that Lieut. Col. Peck takes command of the regiment. Major McDonald goes up as Lieut. Colonel.

Probably, some other officers might be transferred from field to home service, without detriment to the more important duty.

A TORNADO.—We hear of a good deal of damage done yesterday by a tornado on the line of the Galena and Chicago railroad. At Freeport, the engine house was badly shattered, a part of the roof of the Brewster House blown off, trees torn up, windows blown in, &c. At Rockford the storehouse of Mann's reaper factory was torn down, several private residences were demolished, badly injured, and the steeples of two churches were wrenched off. Signs, awnings, and all movable property of that description, suffered in a large degree.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Second Wisconsin Regiment.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, July 4.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—The second Wisconsin regiment encamped one week in Washington, and left on the evening of the 2d, crossing the Potomac into Virginia, at sunset; the government wagons carrying our tents going over by ferry boats, while we passed over the bridge, two miles abreast. It made a long line. We immediately marched into the country, and at 9 o'clock turned into a field, took our blankets, and laid down on Virginia soil, to rest. The land is the poorest I have ever seen, being all sand, and covered with scrub pine; but there are numerous springs of good soft water. It affects us somewhat after being accustomed to hard water. There is no sickness worth mentioning in our regiment. The next morning after our arrival, we pitched our tents, washed our faces, got some breakfast, and looked and felt as if we were at home, ready to meet the successors of Virginia on their own ground.

At 8 o'clock last night the Janesville Volunteers were detailed as a picket guard to go out of camp and watch for Jeff Davis, who promised his followers to be here before this time. Perhaps he is offended at some of our preparations to receive him, and won't come. We intend to invite him to a hall, when he arrives.

The days are very warm here, and the nights quite cold with heavy dews, which makes picket duty unpleasant. We watched for the enemy quite close last night, but saw nothing of them. We heard a good deal of firing one mile west of us, about 3 o'clock this morning. The result we have not heard. The rebels make a practice of shooting our pickets at night, skulking about through the brush for that purpose, and then running back to their camps. They have not as yet mustered us.

We are ten miles from Fairfax Court House, where a portion of the rebel army is encamped. Between our position and that point, there are, as near as I can learn, about 2,000 federal troops.

This being the fourth of July, I suppose you will be merry in Janesville, but there is no difference in our camp from any other day. We intend, however, to sing the Star Spangled Banner at sunset, G. F. Saunders to take the lead; and as we are strong singers, we mean to shake the hills of Old Virginia some.

You may hear some complaints about our living, but I consider it good soldiers' fare, and better than I expected.

Washington is still our post office, and those scoundlers to us may direct them to the regiment, as usual.

JOHN HAMILTON.

ASSESSMENT OF JANEVILLE CITY.—The assessment of this city by the assessors, whose labors are just completed, is

Real Estate, \$1,778,634
Personal Property, 609,755

Total, \$2,288,389

SPIRITUAL LECTURE.—We are requested to notice that Mr. E. V. Wilson will deliver a lecture at the court room this evening, Admission free.

AN IMPROMPTU BLOW.—The rain this morning was preceded by a smart, though short, impromptu blow, which, for a few moments created lively times in the streets. Among its effects was the fall of Bornheim's "Clothing House," (the sign we mean, for Bornheim's store is as well filled as ever with clothing,) and the damaging of his iron awning-frame, by the sign striking upon it.

As there is no bad luck without some benefit, the fall of this sign has shown the propriety of securely fastening houses. A team was hitched in front of the adjoining store, and the suddenness and noise of the fall frightened the horses. A vigorous effort was made to get loose and run, but a stout rope halter around the neck and a firm set post, kept the frightened animals firm, and prevented a runaway that might have been very disastrous.

THE EFFECT OF SHOT ON VESSELS.—A shot does not make a hole of its own size through wood, but indents it, the fibers springing back after the shock. Generally the course of the shot can only be traced with a wire, sometimes by a hole as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happens in the inside of the vessel, in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot is spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond, which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not, with their guns, send a shot through two feet of its timbers. There is rarely an instance where a ship was sunk by a solid shot. Hot shots and shell do the mischief. The latter sometimes make apertures of several feet in extent through the sides of vessels.

It is said that the New Bedford whaling interest has been almost entirely ruined by the introduction of coal oil. Oil which it costs 60 ct. to produce, will not now bring 40 cents a gallon, and in consequence more than sixty whalers are lying idle at the wharves.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,
BY BUMP & GRAY,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, July 9, 1861.

Owing to more favorable prices from the lake shore markets there was a better feeling on wheat to day, and we note an advance of 24cts per bushel on all grades. Sales of about 500 bushels at 60cts for milling, and 50cts for dry distilling, closing with a good demand at full price, particularly for choice samples.

We make up prices as follows: WHIM—good to choice milling spring 60cts per bushel; for good dry distilling 58cts; rejected 26cts. The above figures are for currency, a reduction of 5 and 5cts per bushel is made payable in gold.

CORN—good demand at 14cts bushel, and 13cts per 72 lbs. ear.

RYE—piled at 20cts per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—full sale at 13cts per 50 lbs., common to good quality.

TOMATOES—plenty and very dull at 10cts per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10cts per lb. fair to choice roll.

EGGS—plenty and very dull at 6cts per dozen.

Wool—ranges at 15cts per lb. common to choice fair quality.

FLOUR—spring, 24cts; dry, 21cts, 7cts.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6cts; chickens, 6cts

BUTTER PILLS—ranges from 20cts to 30cts.

PIECES OF CLOTHING AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

P.S.—Until further notice we have concluded to take at par, for merchandise, the entire long list of banks taken at Milwaukee.

McKEY & BRO., Wholesale and Retail.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th,

Arrive. Close. Depart.

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Lima, 276,276

Magnolia, 317,702

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

Cash on hand and in bank, \$38,335.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in
counts of transmission, \$2,690.80
Cash loaned on call, \$6,000.00
Bill receivable for loans largely secured, \$101,125.00
Real estate, unincumbered, (the value) 15,000.00
2200 shares stock in Hartford, n't'l. val. 260,352.00
2200 shares stock in New York, 200,000.00
900 " " Boston, 100,000.00
400 " " St. Louis, 40,330.00
20 " railroad and
other stocks, 16,750.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 18,625.00
State stocks (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 5 per cent., 65,625.00
shares State Bank, Wisconsin, 2,140.00
Total Assets, \$565,754.03
Total Liabilities, 64,847.72
Insurance losses or damage, by fire, on buildings, furniture, stores, warehouse, etc., to the insured, Mills, Manufacturers, and meet other kinds of property, as the effect of this company upon as favorable terms, as the risk of the loss and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been deminated. It is the only company in the state to the insured, it refers to a solid million of property, and if anything were needed to command it to the public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history of sound business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for its purpose.

Policies issued without delay by

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,
Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following.

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$156,043.81
Wisconsin, 10,055.00
Illinois, 140,000.00
Kentucky, 20,139.40
Illinoian, 43,237.31
Missouri, 38,118.04
Tennessee, 97,645.31
Iowa & Minn., 102,329.40
Kansas & Neb., 10,042.77
Penn. & Va., 31,558.00
Mississippi and Alabama, \$2,312.18

FIRES AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The said service long and successfully tried, and the many claims paid, the Aetna Insurance Company presents its claims should be made to the company ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country issue without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with despatch and fidelity.

W. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$196,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

THE above are First Class, justly popular, and prompt paying companies. They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business entirely upon their merits and the solvency and reliability of their insurance dealing, they will furnish full information.

They are founded upon the very best securities in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon property, not for the payment of which, but for the payment of losses, and are every way more reliable and permanent than railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and fluctuate in value almost, if not entirely, values. And while there are companies entering the field of competition, well calculated to do the same, the Aetna Insurance Company presents its claims should be made to the company ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

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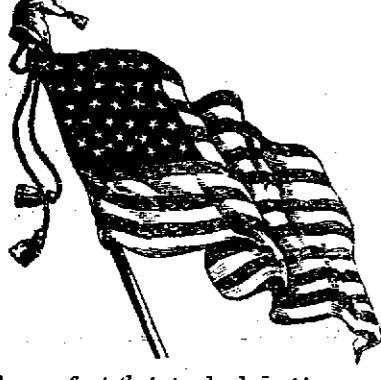
For Fire, Life and Marine.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, July 9, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Next Battle.

The rebel general, Johnston, is encamped at Bunker Hill, seven miles from Martinsburg, with 20,000 men which he is fortifying. Gen. Patterson is at Martinsburg. If the Washington troops have arrived, he has about 20,000 men. The rebels will probably wait to be attacked. Gen. McClellan must be near, and the battle of Bunker Hill may be delayed for his arrival.

A Peace Proposition.

It appears by the news from Washington that a flag of truce has been sent there by a Col. Taylor from the rebels, with propositions for peace. It is supposed that it was originated by a visit of Hon. Henry May, the newly elected member of congress from Baltimore, who went on a mission on his own account to Richmond. Of course if the rebels lay down their arms and surrender their leaders for punishment, the flag of truce may effect something, but not otherwise. It is evident that the rebels are growing fearful of the certain doom that stares them in the face, and that their confidence in success is lost. The Baltimore American says, Mr. Vallandigham declares that he knows that Jeff. Davis is willing to make a compromise, and remain in the Union. We suppose any thief would do the same thing when overpowered and about to be punished. Jeff. Davis cannot remain in the Union alive.

Speaker Grow, in his speech in the house after his election, among other things said—"not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen." This was received by an outburst of applause, which indicated the temper of the members and the crowd. It is evident that congress, the executive and the people, are in accord in relation to the manner of conducting the present war, and the object to be accomplished. The constitution will be maintained over every foot of the soil of the whole country, no matter what it may cost in blood and treasure.

The Milwaukee News has changed proprietors and editors. Sharpen & Lathrop have again taken the management of it. The salutary of the editor promises a cordial support of the government in the prosecution of the war.

Gen. FREMENT'S WAR PURCHASES.—When in England, Gen. Frement is said to have purchased arms and accoutrements for 10,000 men. His contract reaches \$250,000. The first purchase he made reached \$75,000, and what is curious, they were Enfield rifles, bombs, percussion caps and other articles belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the papal army, but on account on the defeat of Lamoriciere, had, it is said, never been delivered.

THE HUMAN CONTRABAND AT FORT PICKENS.—The New York Tribune has a letter from Fort Pickens, which contains the following:

Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens—some wish to come on board the ships. Last night one was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa island. He said he had been there three weeks, living on berries and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself, was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated in the same way. All that now comes will be kept and put to work. After this fellow had eaten a hearty meal in camp, he said, "Golly, if my bread'n ober do only knew this, how quick dey would come."

A correspondent writing from western Virginia says:

Although I do not perceive what else could be done with this class of prisoners, I must confess that their capture, trial, oaths and immediate release, seems farcical. Considering the number of oaths administered to sentimental rebels in this county, (Upshur,) this may be considered as the "craziest" place in western Virginia.

Gov. Wise is at Charleston, in the Kanawha valley with his son, at the head of Virginia troops. Arrangements have been made in Ohio to bag both of them.

THE 3D AND 4TH CALLED FOR.—Last Saturday night Gov. Randall received a despatch directing the 3d and 4th Wisconsin regiments to proceed immediately to Williamsport by way of Elkins and Charlestown and report to Maj. Gen. Patterson.—Madison Argus.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE WILLIAMSFORT FIGHT.—Of the Wisconsin Regiment, only two appear to have been killed—Geo. Drake of the Milwaukee company, and a man of Capt. Mitchell's Milwaukee company; and the following wounded: W. A. Mathews of Company G; F. W. Bowman of same company; John Green of Company K; Fred Bonner of Company G, not severely; and W. S. Ehrn of Company H, kicked by a horse while attempting to get into the engagement.

A private dispatch from L. J. Dixon, surgeon, at Hagerstown, says Fred Hutching is wounded, but will be about in a few days.—Madison Argus.

Congressional Proceedings.

There was but one vote for speaker instead of two as reported by telegraph. Before the vote was declared Mr. Blair declined, and his friends changed their votes to Mr. Grow. William E. Lebmen of Philadelphia, and Andrew J. Thayer of Oregon, were sworn in, in the contest in these cases standing over till the regular session. The representatives from Virginia got in under a similar disposition.

It appears that the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, have been defeated:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the fugitive slave law.

Whereas, Major Emory, of the U. S. army, resigned his position under circumstances showing his sympathy with the rebels; therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable.

The action of the house was probably based partly upon the consideration that there is now no time to attend to these matters, and upon the ground that the administration asked for no legislation upon them. The administration will be held responsible for its acts in regard to such appointments as that of Emory, and in relation to the fugitive slave law in the seaboard states during the war.

We desire the repeal of this law, but can wait till a regular session; and we have not the slightest idea that our soldiers will be required to return fugitive slaves. It is a grave and important question and requires time for its consideration. While the war lasts let the laws of war decide what shall be done with the slaves in the rebel states. We are well content with the working of Butler's contraband policy.—Let the discussion of all such questions be postponed, that congress may do its duty quickly in strengthening the hands of the President in providing ample means to crush the rebellion in the shortest time possible. That is the first and only question in order at this time. The house having adopted a resolution that it will only consider such measures, at this extraordinary session, as relate to naval, military and financial matters connected with the war, let it confine itself strictly to those duties, and adjourn as soon as possible.

While we are in favor of every one of the resolutions of Mr. Lovejoy, we do not think their introduction at this time judicious. The following are some further proceedings of the house on the 8th:

A bill was introduced increasing the pay of soldiers to \$15 per month from May 1st, 1861; also, a bill reducing the expenses of the government.

Mr. Curtis introduced Pacific R. R. bill. Referred to a committee.

Mr. Aldredge introduced a bill granting homesteads; also a bill establishing a general bankrupt law. The former was referred to committee on agriculture, the latter to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Cox's bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point, gives three times the present number and reduces the time at the academy from 5 to 4 years.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing representation after this congress.

Mr. Conklin presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, relative to the defense of that harbor.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution which was adopted, that the house, during the present extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations, and the government and financial affairs connected therewith, and that all bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue, military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to the proper committees, to be considered at the next regular session of congress.

The war department has received information that Gen. McClellan's forces, when approaching Laurel Hill in western Virginia, in yesterday, had short skirmishes with the rebels, routing them, killing several, and losing only one man on the Union side.

Gen. Scott is hourly expecting to receive intelligence of a battle between Gen. Patterson and Gen. Johnston's forces, in the vicinity of Martinsburg.

A despatch was received at the war department about midnight last night, stating that a portion of the district volunteers left at Poolesville by Col. Stone, was engaged with the enemy at Edwards' Ferry. The rebels had, after several days absence, reappeared on the Virginia side, and began firing into our pickets at that point. Two district volunteers were killed. Firing was going on when the courier left to telegraph from the post at Chain Bridge.

A cavalry force was immediately dispatched to the relief of the guard at the Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A letter to the American, dated Martinsburg, 6th inst., notices the arrival of Gen. Doubleday's and the Rhode Island battery, and says Gen. Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburg. No

news whatever, either civil or military, under the command of any state, or of the so-called confederate states of America, who have taken up, or who shall hereafter take up, arms against the government.

How Col. Tompkins' House was Shot.—Col. Tompkins, of the New York second, had, a very fine horse, valued at six hundred dollars. He trained him to obey every military command as prompt as an old veteran. At the word "halt," he would stop instantly; at "forward march" he would start as though instigated by a sharp spur.

The other evening the colonel rode him out a short distance from Washington, and left him in charge of a small boy; he got loose from him and strayed towards a sentinel, who cried "halt"; the horse stopped, and the sentinel cried, "who goes there?" Hearing no answer, he fired, and shot the horse in the heart.

LARGE RAFT OF LOGS.—Robert Ross, of Nielville, Clark county, on Black river, leaves to day with a raft of fine logs scaling 700,000 feet, contracted to Messrs. Reater & Skinner of Moline, Ill., at \$6.50 delivered here. They pay running expenses from Moline. This is the largest raft of logs that was ever run from Black river. The value of the log is \$4,550. Mr. Ross is one of the enterprising lumbermen of Black river.—La Crosse Republican.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, July 8.

Com. Pendergast has gone southward with the Roanoke and Cumberland. The Daylight will sail to-morrow. The Roanoke will probably become the flag ship of the West India squadron.

Very nearly all the wheat in this section

has been cut, and the yield is more than any previous harvest, notwithstanding the heat and dry raised about the army worm.

Cherries, peaches, and indeed all kinds of fruit are coming in bountifully.

AN EXILE IN GEN. LYON'S CAMP.—While Gen. Lyon was in camp at Booneville, his brother unexpectedly made his appearance there.

A correspondent says:

Among the visitors in camp today is a relative of Gen. Lyon, from the northern part of Mississippi, whence he escaped some seven weeks since, leaving about \$10,000 worth of property in the hands of the rebels, who had notified him to join the southern army or take the consequences.

His journey was made mostly by night, until reaching the border where it was safe to express Union sentiments.

A soldier of the 79th New York regiment, stationed at Georgetown, was returning one night to camp, and on being challenged by the sentry, "Who goes there?" answered by "An ex-secessionist." The sentry fired instantly, and the unlucky joker fell severely wounded.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Commercial's special.—There are thirty-four complete regiments of federal troops ready to march at an hour's notice.

It is now proposed to modify the present tariff so that it shall yield a revenue of one hundred millions annually.

The second Rhode Island battery left Washington to-day—destination secret.

The post master general has established a daily mail between here and Martinsburg. It is understood that all the regiments in this city now will be ordered to Virginia immediately.

Six regiments have already left here for Martinsburg.

The heat is intense.

Congress will devote to-morrow to eulogies on Douglas.

HOUSE.—The following are the committees of this body:

Foreign Affairs—Crittenden, Cox, White of Ind., Burnham, Thomas of Md., Pomeroy, Fisher.

Revolutionary Pensions—Van Wyck, Blair of Pa., Carlisle, Potter, Davis of Pa., Steele of N. Y., Granger, Low.

Invalid Pensions—Ely, Scranton, Logan, Harrison, Cutler, Walby, Goodwin, Wood, Cobb.

Roads and Canals—Murray, Hale, Van Horn, Nugent, Baker, Johnson, Beman.

Patents—Dunn, Rice of Me., Johnson, Baker, Noble.

Elections—Davis, Campbell, Voorhees, McKean, Loomis, Baxter, Kelley, Brown, Menzies.

Ways and Means—Stevens, Morrill of Vt., Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland, Stratton.

On Claims—Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hale, Noel, Buel, Webster, Wallace.

Commerce—Washburne of Ill., Elliott, Ward, Nixon, Shedd, Gurley, Rollins of Mo., Heady, Sheffield.

Public Lands—Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Sloan, Trumbull, Vandever, Kellogg of Mich., Field, Woodruff.

Post Office—Morrill of Maine, Winslow, Bland, Vibbard, Trowbridge, Norton.

District of Columbia—Cronkling, Delevan, Barnett, Ashley, Talbot, French, Rollins of N. H., Davis, Upton.

By request of Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on committee on the judiciary.

In the Tribune's account of Col. Taylor's arrival with rebel communications, it says: Col. Taylor's package contains letters from Beauregard and Davis to the president and Gen. Scott, but they related to some trifling matter—notthing more important than an exchange of prisoners. He was told that he might look about as much as he pleased. "The more you see, the less you will take him," was told him.

World's despatch.—Information is received that the force at Manassas Junction has been reinforced within two days. There is a great deal of sickness among them.

News has been received at the Junction that Richmond was being fortified on all sides in a most decisive manner, in anticipation of an advance of the federal army.

Herald's despatch.—Recent arrivals from Patterson's head-quarters bring information from Haynesville.

A visit to the battle ground after burials

revealed that there were one hundred and one new made graves, which is the number of their dead, probably. Officers were known to be carried off.

The principal damage at Haynesville was made by the first shell from Perkins' battery, exploding in the midst of the cavalry. The effect was terrific, and occasioned a scampering retreat, which was the beginning of the enemies' retreat.

Gov. Harris on the 6th issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the confederate army. Southern papers contain no news.

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in yesterday, had short skirmishes with the rebels, routing them, killing several, and losing only one man on the Union side.

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On motion of Mr. Louis it was resolved that the committee on judiciary be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill for a public act to confiscate the property of all persons holding, or of

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